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SIXPENCE.

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FROM A SKETCH BY SEPPINGS-WRIGHT OUTSIDE PRZEMYSL: SIR ARTHUR PAGET, THE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA, WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTRESS.

As mentioned on another page, illustrating Sir Arthur Paget's narrow escape from a German shell, he recently headed a British military mission to Russia, and was received in audience by the Emperor. In the course of his journey he visited the Russian positions outside the great Austrian fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, the fall of which was announced on March 22. The figures in the drawing are, from left to right, the Russian Inspector-General of Artillery, Captain R. Glyn, Sir Arthur Paget, and a Russian

aide-de-camp. The town of Przemyśl, seen in the distance through the trees, lies in a cup-shaped plain, strongly protected by forts. The distant wooded mountains are covered with snow. Between the town and the point where the group are standing, the mountain spurs rise, with detached clumps of fir-trees at intervals. Russian shells may be seen in the distance bursting over the forts, which are indicated in the drawing by small black flags.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST ON THE EASTERN FRONT.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

"OUR NOTE-BOOK."

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, we are compelled to omit "Our Note Book." We trust that Mr. Chesterton will be well enough to resume it before long.

NEW NOVELS.

"The Family." The twentieth century has a short way with the Victorians; probably the twenty-first century, looking back through the haze of a hundred years, will be more merciful. Elinor Mordaunt, whose cleverness has an "edgy" quality, seems to us to do rather less than justice to her typical English family of the 'eighties, although where she makes a point she makes it with peculiar acuteness. We can imagine her and Miss Charlotte Yonge describing the Hebberton circle, each to her own approved brand of reader, and producing from the same material results so dissimilar that the common observer would never guess their relationship. "The Family" (Methuen) deals with the normal long family of a country squire. Where Miss Yonge would have seen only the saintly qualities of the meek mother of the brood and the high vocation of the daughter who is called to marry the Vicar, Miss Mordaunt is exasperated by the woman's helplessness and the girl's sacrifice. The rough-and-tumble upbringing of the young Hebbertons in a house where no problem, financial or moral, was ever squarely faced, where the Squire's tyranny was accepted as the natural attitude of the male parent, and where ruin waited for its inevitable triumph, is well described. Unhappy Victorian family! We fancy the truth is to be found somewhere between Miss Mordaunt's morbid picture and the revered memory of Miss Yonge's excellent Anglican rabbit-warrens.

"The Man of Iron." The Irish exuberance of "Richard Dehan" has never been as conspicuous as in "The Man of Iron" (Heinemann), which squanders characters and incidents in a sprawling generosity over more than eight hundred pages. Nor, it may be added, the carelessness we are accustomed to associate with that open-handed quality. Captain Breagh, in the first chapter, has a mental colloquy with a "silent voice"—its silence is emphasised—and his small boy under the table learns from it how his mother met her death. This imposes an initial strain on the reader—or perhaps, being in the nature of a miracle, it ought rather to brace him for the later spectacle of Bismarck arriving, the god from the machine, in the insignificant affairs of the lovers of this voluminous history. It is inevitable that Juliette and P. C. Breagh are dwarfed by their environment, and that we are inclined to hurry from them to the sketches, grotesque and yet often alive with the exaggerated vitality of a clever caricature, of the Man of Iron, of Molke, of that pinchbeck Napoleon to whom the author is, as usual, merciless. How the scientific spirit of Zola dealt with 1870 under the guise of fiction we all know. It is curious, and instructive to observe how an essentially feminine novelist handles the same terrific events. For all its faults, "The Man of Iron" is a book to be read.

It is not everyone who understands the necessary, as well as excellent work which is being done by the Officers' Branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. Distressing cases are frequent, and sympathisers should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Walder-Wallis, 97, New Bond Street, W. Mrs. Walder-Wallis will also be pleased to send particulars of the Matinée in aid of this fund to be given, under the patronage of H.M. Queen Alexandra and many leaders of Society, on Tuesday, April 13, at the Queen's Theatre, kindly placed at the service of the Association by Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard. Many leading artistes have promised to appear, including Mme. Réjane, Mr. Basil Hallam, Mr. Augustus Yorke, and Mr. Robert Leonard (Potash and Perlmutter), Miss Millie Sim, Mme. Liza Lehmann, Miss Viola Tree, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, and many others.

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TO OUR READERS.

THERE IS NOW ON SALE

the most wonderful Number ever produced, entitled

"GREAT-WAR DEEDS"

This publication deals with the incidents of gallantry which have made the fame of the fighting quality of our Sailors and Soldiers ring throughout the World.



MEN OF THE "SYDNEY" CHEERING AS THE DEFEATED AND SINKING "EMDEN" TURNED TO RUN ASHORE.

"GREAT-WAR DEEDS"

consists of a collection of paintings by our best-known War Artists, specially executed for this Number, and includes a 3 ft. 4 in. Panorama depicting what may be claimed to be one of the finest achievements in the history of the British Army. This Panorama is from a painting by R. Caton Woodville.



"THE THREE MUSKETEERS" OF PRINCESS PATRICIA'S OWN, WHO HELD A MOUND ALL DAY.

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This splendid Number is printed in Photogravure throughout, and every proof is equal to a guinea engraving.

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THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND RIGHT: RESCUING MEN OF A GERMAN DESTROYER.

"GREAT-WAR DEEDS."

In this Number are represented the Royal Navy, the Royal Australian Navy, the Royal Naval Air Service, the Naval Brigade, the British Army, the Territorials, the Indian Army, and the Canadian Contingent.



THE CHILM FIGHT: THE "GOOD HOPE" GOING DOWN WITH HER LAST GUNS FIRING.

"GREAT-WAR DEEDS,"

PUBLISHED BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

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TWO FASCINATING NEW BOOKS

Napoleon in Exile.

"When in doubt," an eminent editor used to say, "play Napoleon." His meaning obviously was that Bona-

parte and all that pertains to him is of perennial interest, and that a publicist, looking round for a subject, is always safe of a hearing if he will discuss the First Consul in one or other of his phases. Year in and year out the maxim holds good, and the literature of Napoleon, already colossal, threatens to become appalling. Yet the books about him—good, bad, and indifferent—advance with ceaseless regularity, and none so poor that they do not receive notice. The last word will never be said, but it may be that on certain vexed questions the lapse of time and its consequent clearing away of passion and prejudice, as well as its inevitable revelation of new material, will make for truth. Within the last twelve years or so considerable attention has been given to the controversies of St. Helena, and some of the essays have been fiercely partisan. Since O'Meara set people by the ears in 1822, counsel has been variously darkened with words. It is, therefore, good to receive a work of some clarity of thought dealing with the period of exile, point by point, minutely and carefully, and with a scrupulous recognition of what is and what is not contemporary evidence. In "Napoleon in Exile at St. Helena" (Stanley Paul) Mr. Norwood Young follows up his previous work on the Elba episode with two most attractive volumes of sober but never dull narrative, well nourished on authorities, and, where they are partisan, partisan in the sense that leads a judge, convinced of a prisoner's innocence, in summing up to make the most of the evidence in favour of the accused. Mr. Young, founding himself on original sources and discounting much of only qualified contemporary value, although it is often claimed as such, seeks to reinforce Forsyth's defence of Sir Hudson Lowe. His conclusion is that that little-to-be-envied officer, if unfortunate in manner and in tact, did not overstep the bounds of humanity or justice in his custody of Napoleon. He analyses Wellington's estimate of Lowe, which begins with a tribute to the Governor's worthiness as an officer and a man, but ends with the assertion that he was "wanting in education, stupid, without knowledge of the world, and therefore suspicious and jealous." The stupidity and want of education can be disproved otherwise, but Mr. Young would have us remember that "all the Duke's assertions were governed, in his own mind, by the phrase 'without knowledge of the world.'" Wellington thought Lowe was wanting in the education, judgment, and understanding of a man of the world." The point is rather neat and may be true, but one doubts if the Duke would have been so subtle. Be that as it may, Lowe, whatever his faults and virtues, was certainly the victim of political intrigue. And no amount of argument will ever prove that he was the ideally right man to be Napoleon's jailer; nor does this book attempt to do so. It is manifestly clear, however, that his treatment of the prisoner in no way hastened Napoleon's end. The familiar story is here well told once more, with interesting new lights, and a most excellent series of illustrations. The author, wishing to realise fully the scene of his drama, "to St. Helena on purpose made the journey."

"Old Calabria." Glancing at the outside of Mr. Norman Douglas's "Old Calabria" (Martin

Secker), you will find it imposing, but not, perhaps, very inviting. Start upon its pages, however, and you are immediately caught by its charm. Yet the author makes no deliberate effort to captivate his readers, whom he plumps down, quite abruptly, into an unknown country, with no more concession to their ignorance than is furnished by a map used as an end-paper. His old Calabria (the toe, not the still more ancient province in the heel, of Italy) is not deeply trodden by English travellers. "I have not yet encountered a single one during my frequent wanderings over South Italy," writes Mr. Douglas, and adds, with a lament over the vanished days of Keppel Craven and Swinburne, of Eustace and Brydone and Hoare, "the adventurous type of Anglo-Saxon probably thinks the country too tame; scholars, too trite; ordinary tourists, too dirty." He himself does not deny the dirt and discomfort, for circumventing which he concedes a hint here and there, as, for example, dropping in at the leisured and philosophic rendezvous at the chemist's, where a clean lodging may generally be heard of. It is not Mr. Douglas's business to "boost" (as the Americans say) San Demetrio or Venosa or Cosenza or Cotrone—least of all to "boost" them for the tripper. Cotrone holds memories of George Gissing, who describes it in his "Ionian Sea." At Cosenza, again, was printed in 1647 the "Adamo Caduto" by Serafino della Salandra, to which is here tracked Milton's "Paradise Lost," much as Mr. Edmundson has tracked it to Vondel's "Lucifer." Horace is at Venosa—there is even a "house of Horace" there, as genuine as that of Juliet at Verona or the Mansion of Loreto! San Demetrio is exclusively Albanian—the author compares the Albanians to the Irish, who, scattered over the earth, seem to prosper best outside their native country. And so on from point to point Mr. Douglas leads us, each suggesting the curious reflections and fresh draughts from the stores of knowledge of a scholar and a thinker and observer—a wanderer, too, not concerned to display his Calabria and the Calabrians in categories, but allowing it and them to emerge, fascinatingly, from his desultory pages. And this is their charm, which captures us at once. Yet (lest the high-praise that is here intended should be misunderstood) let us add that any reader who seeks mainly to be informed about those aspects and conditions of the country and its people of which alone the world outside them has some general knowledge—malaria and the enormous flow of emigration, especially—will find them luminously treated in Mr. Douglas's work.



THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



THE more one thinks of it, the fall of Przemysl must be regarded—so far—as one of the most decisive events of the war, and second only in importance to the capture of Constantinople, which will probably be the next thing of its kind. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Archduke Frederick, declared that it would "have no influence on the general course of the war"; but the Tsar, with far greater truth, said to the Prefect of Moscow that "it would open the way for further victories to our valiant Army," and even that was a very modest way of putting it.

Apart from the fact that the Russian besiegers of the fortress will now be free to turn their attention elsewhere, the surrender of the fortress—according to the Grand Duke Nicholas—involved a dead loss to the Austrians of 120,000 officers and men, besides immense quantities of matériel, which is the biggest haul of its kind since the capitulation of Metz, with its 173,000 men—including 3 Field-Marschals, 50 Generals, and 6000 officers—unless, indeed, we accept as the biggest act of surrender known to military history the putting out of action of about 250,000 officers and men forming the garrison of Paris who, by the conditions of the armistice (in 1871), were to be regarded as prisoners of war, and were thus sterilised, if not exactly sent to Germany to join the 384,000 war-captives already there—not to speak of the 88,000—mainly Bourbaki's army—who had been disarmed in Switzerland, and a considerable number of others who had shared the same fate in Belgium.

During the French war the Germans captured over forty strong places, but, with one or two exceptions, never by assault—ever by stomach-pressure. There are two main ways of taking a fortress—storming it or starving out, and in most cases the Germans preferred the latter method, however much they may now be gnashing their teeth at the application of this very same process by ourselves, who, by our counter "blockade" measures, have practically declared their Empire to be in a state of siege.

In fact, it may be laid down as a general principle that no fortress in the long run can hold out against the form of pressure which was so successfully applied by the Germans against Metz, and now in turn by the Russians against Przemysl, which has been called the Metz of Eastern Europe. The wonder is that any army should ever allow itself to be shut up within the cincture of a fortified position, seeing that the chances are about ninety to one against its ever getting out again. As far as my reading of military history goes, though some may doubtless be better informed, I cannot recall a single instance of a besieged army breaking out of a fortified position, city, or citadel, because the odds are all against it, and most of all the fact that, owing to the restricted nature of the ground at its disposal within the ring of its investment, it cannot deploy on a front sufficient to secure it from absolute massacre at the hands of the besiegers, who have more elbow-room, and can always concentrate superior forces at any threatened sally-point.

An army which operates on what are called "interior lines" is said to have a tremendous pull over its opponent; but this "interiority" becomes a positive curse to its practitioners when they have no open line of retreat, as in the case of a beleaguered garrison. Once General Cronjé was surrounded by our troops at Paardeberg, he was

as good as Sedan; and but for the relief that was ultimately brought by Buller to White at Ladysmith, our garrison there would have been in like case. Frequently, of course, a siege has had to be raised by pressure from without—but rarely or never has it been ruptured by the besieged themselves, like water bursting a dam.

Both at Sebastopol (Inkerman) and Port Arthur the Russians tried on this bursting-through process, but with just as little success as the Turks of Osman

was tried and condemned to death (commuted to imprisonment for life) for not having done more to break out of Metz (which the French, by-the-by, pronounce "Mess"), and for then surrendering this colossal fortress (the Przemysl of France) with 173,000 defenders.

But even if Bazaine had enjoyed the support of half a million men he could not have done more than he did, and it would have been just as reasonable of the new Republican Government (which wanted and found a scapegoat) to arraign General de Wimpffen for not cutting his way through the German ring of fire and steel at Sedan, or General Ducrot for his utterly ineffectual sorties from Paris.

The truth is that the General has yet to be born who shall do what Gortchakoff at Sebastopol, MacMahon and de Wimpffen at Sedan, Bazaine at Metz, Ducrot at Paris, Osman Pasha at Plevna, Cronjé at Paardeberg, White at Ladysmith, Stoessel at Port Arthur, Kusmanek at Przemysl, and many other illustrious commanders of besieged garrisons were utterly powerless to do. "All hope abandon ye who enter here"—such is the inscription which should be plastered up over the portals of every walled city or fortified place. If a modern battle-ship is a floating coffin, as it has been called, a modern fortress is just as much a colossal soldier-trap; so that, warned by the fate of the brave but imprudent Kusmanek, every General, like the "doughty Douglas" of old, should prefer to hear the singing of a lark to the squeaking of a mouse.

The fall of Przemysl promises to be followed by a crushing victory of the Russians in the Carpathians, though in our minds we must always reserve a certain space for the accidental and the unforeseen. Who, for example, knows what complications may not possibly result from the successful raid which was carried out by several of our daring naval airmen against Hoboken, near Antwerp, where German submarines were being pieced together? Two of them are trustworthily declared to have been put out of action, like the "U 29" submarine, commanded by the "polite pirate," Captain Weddigen, sinker of four of our lesser cruisers, who has now been sent down to "Davy Jones's locker"—fit retirement for a present-day imitator of Paul Jones.

But as for the other submarines at Hoboken, how are they going to reach the sea? If they cannot be taken overland to Zeebrugge by rail

or canal, the only way left for them is to descend the Scheldt, which they can only do by violating the neutrality of Holland, in the same way as German soldiers have already outraged the neutrality of Belgium; and in that case we should be free to act on the logical consequences of the case. It would be the best thing that could possibly happen to us to acquire the right of military passage through Holland, so as to turn the flank of the defensive line of the Rhine; but, with all their gross ineptitudes, it is almost too much to hope that our enemies will deliberately play into our hands to this extent.

Yet almost anything may be hoped of an enemy so mentally lop-sided and insane as to prompt a second attack—or call it "reconnaissance in force"—against the Suez Canal with a trumpety rabble of a thousand Turks under a German "General" von Trauer, or "Dreamer"—

than which no name could have possibly better fitted like a glove the Teutonic director of such a preposterous enterprise.

LONDON: MARCH 26, 1915.



CALLED "THE POLITE PIRATE": LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER OTTO WEDDIGEN, WHO IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ABOARD "U 29" WHEN SHE WAS SUNK.

The Press Bureau announced on Thursday, March 25: "The Admiralty have reason to believe that the German submarine 'U 29' has been sunk with all hands." It is understood that "U 29" was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Weddigen, formerly commander of the "U 9," which sank the "Aboukir," the "Cressy," and the "Hogue." [Photo. by Bain.]

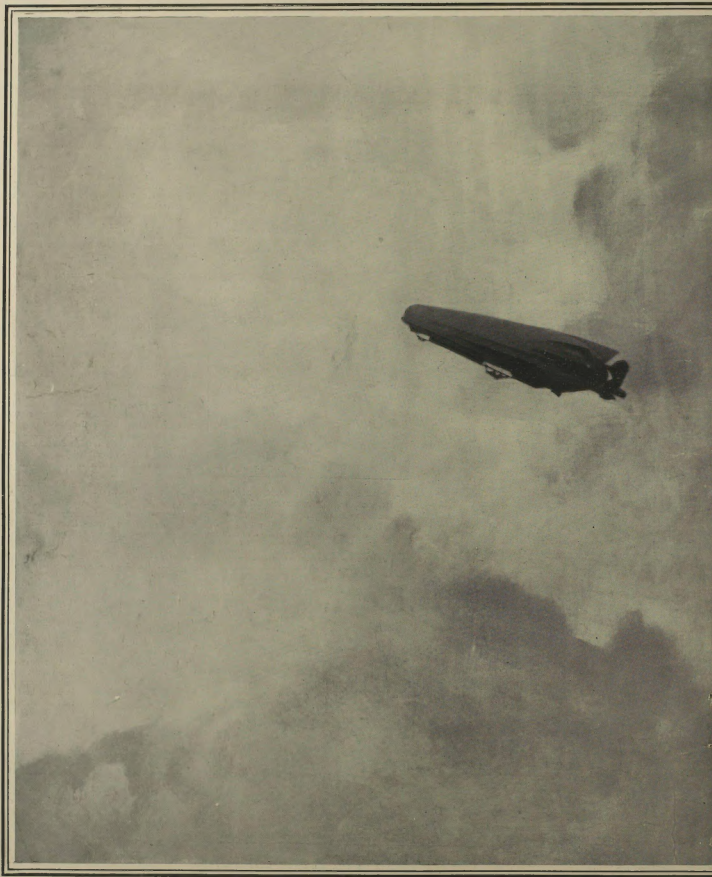


THE "U 29" AT WORK: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 29," NOW SUNK, STOPPING THE STEAMER "HEADLANDS," WHICH SHE SANK NEAR THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

At the beginning of March, "U 29" was cruising off the Scilly Islands. There her commander sank several steamers; but his conduct towards their crews earned him the nickname, "the polite pirate." For example, one captain was invited into the enemy vessel and offered cigars and port! The commander of the submarine told him that the German submarines wanted to kill ships, not men; and that he was in command of the "U 29" when she sank the three British cruisers. This photograph shows the "U 29" two minutes before she torpedoed the "Headlands," near the Scilly Islands, on the morning of March 12.—[Photo. by C.N.]

Pasha at Plevna. All the sorties from Paris in '70 ended in the same way. Fortresses, in fact, are little more than colossal man-traps. Poor Marshal Bazaine

THE PURSUIT OF A ZEPPELIN BY A FRENCH AEROPLANE: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN MID-AIR FROM AN AEROPLANE.



A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF HOSTILE AIRCRAFT READY TO "GRAPPLE IN THE CENTRAL

The Zeppelins which flew over Paris in the early hours of March 21 and dropped bombs on some of the suburbs were at once pursued by French military aeroplanes. The Ministry of War stated in their official report: "Various anti-aircraft defence posts opened fire on the Zeppelin, which the searchlights kept constantly in view. One of the Zeppelins seems to have been hit. The aeroplane squadrons took part in the flight, but a mist hampered them in their pursuit. In a word, the Zeppelin raid on Paris completely failed, and merely served to demonstrate

BLUE": A FRENCH AIRMAN PURSUING ONE OF THE ZEPPELINS THAT RECENTLY RAIDED PARIS.

the efficient working of the defence-organization of the city. The people of Paris remained perfectly calm, as usual." The wonderful photograph here reproduced was taken from another of the pursuing aeroplanes. In the one shown, its two occupants can be clearly seen. It was really a considerable distance from the Zeppelin when the photograph was taken, as may be judged from their relative sizes. The Zeppelin at the moment was ascending, and turned towards the camera. Hence the fore-shortening effect.

AS SEEN THROUGH FIELD-GLASSES: "AN AGITATED SHADOW."

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.



RUSSIANS AND GERMANS AT CLOSE QUARTERS AMID THE SNOWS OF POLAND: THE RETAKING OF A CAPTURED RUSSIAN TRENCH—
THE STRUGGLE AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE THROUGH POWERFUL BINOCULARS.

The two drawings given on this and the opposite page represent respectively what may be seen through field-glasses of a hand-to-hand encounter in distant trenches, and what such a struggle actually consists of when viewed at close quarters by those taking part in it. "The first sketch," writes Mr. Granville Fortescue, the well-known newspaper correspondent with the Russian forces, "shows how little one sees of an actual battle through even the strongest glasses. The sketch is an accurate representation of the field seen through a high-powered pair of binoculars. The scene was one of the hotly

contested engagements before Bolimow. All that was discernible was an agitated shadow in the snow." Bolimow is situated on the River Rawka near its junction with the Bzura, which thence flows some twenty miles northward into the Vistula. It was in this district, about thirty miles west of Warsaw, that fierce fighting took place when the Germans made their unavailing efforts to break through the Russian lines to the Polish capital, shortly before their great concentration in the Masurian Lake district of East Prussia.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

AS IT WAS: THE "AGITATED SHADOW" AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.



THE ACTUAL SCENE WHICH THE FIELD-GLASSES SHOWED IN MINIATURE (AS REPRESENTED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE):
THE RUSSIANS RETAKING THEIR TRENCH FROM THE "NIMETSKIS" AND CAPTURING TWO GERMAN MACHINE-GUNS.

"The second picture" (i.e., the above), to continue Mr. Granville Fortescue's description quoted opposite, "shows what was actually happening in that 'agitated shadow.' During the early part of the engagement, a Russian trench had been captured by the Germans, and they, following their usual custom, planted two machine-guns on the newly taken parapets. Just at dawn the Russians organised a counter-attack, retook the trenches, and after desperate hand-to-hand fighting captured the two machine-guns. I examined these guns in front of Headquarters within an hour after they had been taken, and

through an interpreter heard some of the details of the fight from a soldier who had taken part in the capture. 'They did not stay long when we came down on them with our bayonets. Our artillery had dropped many shells right in the trench before we got there. The machine-guns played on us until the last minute, and we paused to fire at the gunners. The few Nimetskis who were left tried to drag the guns away with them. But our men took them away from them.' The German machine-gun is said to fire 600 shots a minute."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

HINDENBURG'S FIERCE DASH AGAINST THE RUSSIANS: BATTLE SCENES.



MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S CAMPAIGN IN NORTH POLAND: AN ABANDONED RUSSIAN TRENCH ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE AUGUSTOWO FOREST.



PASSING SUALKI. WHERE THE GERMANS DESTROYED BUILDINGS IN REVENGE FOR THE CAPTURE OF MEMEL: RUSSIAN PRISONERS.



WITH THE ADVANCE-GUARD OF THE GERMAN ARMY: A UHLAN COLUMN FOLLOWING THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE DESOLATE PLAIN OF NORTH POLAND—AN EVENING SCENE.



OVERCOME AFTER MAKING A HEROIC AND STUBBORN RESISTANCE AGAINST GREAT ODDS: RUSSIAN PRISONERS HALTED FOR MUSTERING IN CONVOYS.



GALLANT VICTIMS OF THE FORTUNE OF WAR: A CONVOY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS BEING MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF AUGUSTOWO.

These photographs, reproduced from a German paper, represent scenes on and round the battlefields in North Poland, and along the frontier of East Prussia, during Marshal von Hindenburg's furious irruption through the Augustowo forest region in January and February. Taken at a disadvantage, and enormously outnumbered by the sudden massing on its front of several additional Army Corps, composed of new formations, swiftly and secretly transported from Central Saxony by means of Germany's strategic-railway system,

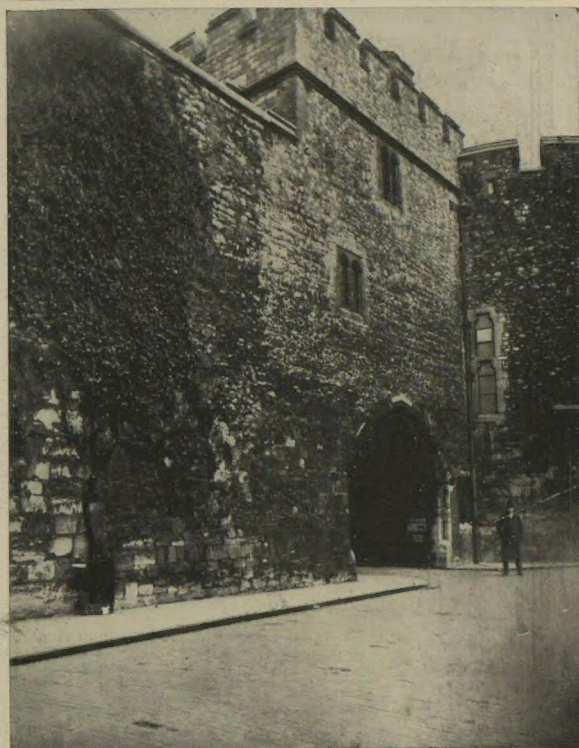
the Russian Tenth Army holding the Masurian Lakes district was overpowered and driven back across the Augustowo forest before reinforcements could reach it. The losses of our gallant Allies were undoubtedly heavy, but the immense captures loudly vaunted in the Berlin despatches were officially contradicted from Petrograd. The situation, happily, has since been reversed; and the Germans have been driven back at all points.

THE NEW LONDON "SIGHT": THE FAMOUS BLOODY TOWER, IN THE TOWER.

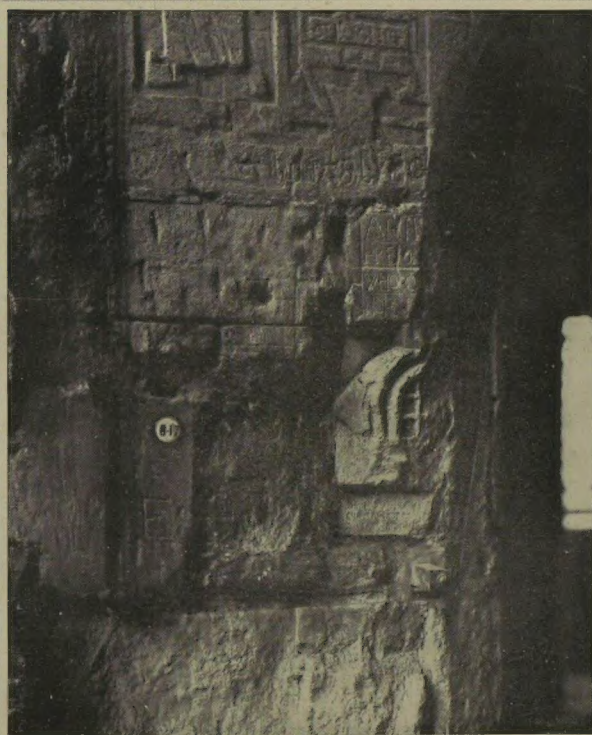
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARK AND HYDE.



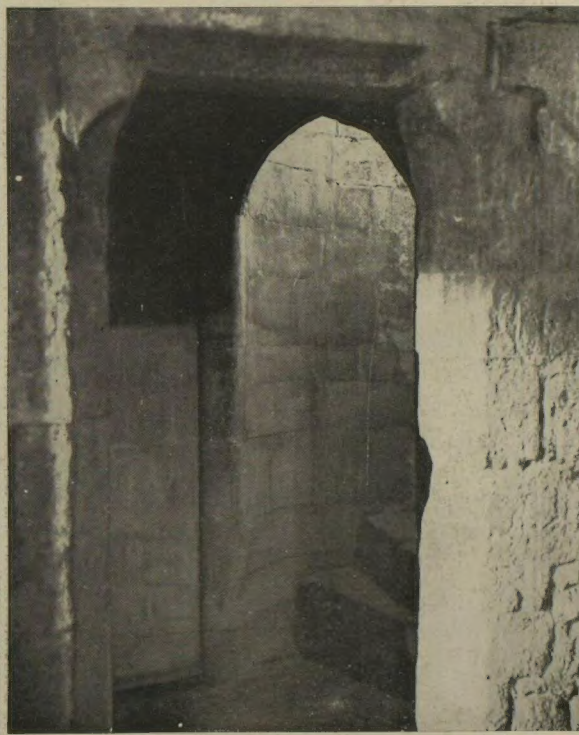
"RALEIGH'S WALK" BESIDE THE BLOODY TOWER: WHERE SIR WALTER RALEIGH USED TO PACE UP AND DOWN DAILY, WATCHED BY THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE TOWER WALLS, UNTIL THE "VIEW" WAS BRICKED OFF.



WHERE THE CONDEMNED STATE PRISONERS PASSED TO EXECUTION ON TOWER HILL: THE ARCHWAY GATE OF THE BLOODY TOWER, IN OLD TIMES BARRED WITH A PORTCULLIS DAY AND NIGHT.



MEMENTOS OF THE LAST DAYS AND COMING DOOM OF MANY: PRISONERS' INSCRIPTIONS ON THE GUARD-ROOM WALL; FOUND NOT LONG SINCE, HIDDEN UNDER A COAT OF WHITEWASH.



LEADING TO THE SCENE OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY IN THE ANNALS OF THE TOWER: THE STONE STAIRWAY UP WHICH THE MURDERERS OF THE BOY PRINCES CREPT AT MIDNIGHT.

The Bloody Tower of the Tower of London, where the Boy Princes were done to death one August midnight, and whence Raleigh passed to the scaffold, the most grimly tragic spot in the British Empire, perhaps in all the world since the destruction of the Bastille, was thrown open to the public for the first time on Monday, March 29. A charge of sixpence per visitor is made, as a precaution against overcrowding in the cramped space, access to which is gained by a steep and narrow stairway. The murdered Princes and the doomed Raleigh are the best-remembered victims of the Bloody Tower in its day as the condemned-cell of England's State Prison, but there were others whose names

are part of history: Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, the Protestant martyrs; Felton, who assassinated the Duke of Buckingham; Archbishop Laud, Judge Jeffreys, the Seven Bishops. Our first illustration shows where Raleigh took exercise in sight of the crowd outside until the Lieutenant of the Tower bricked the view off. The wall-inscriptions seen in our third illustration were cut by the condemned. A drunken warder is said to have hacked away the angle of the wall near the window, destroying other inscriptions, to get extra light into the place. Our fourth illustration shows the stairs up which, by tradition, Tyrrell and his fellow-murderers crept to kill the little Princes, in the room above.

A "BLACK DEVIL" BATTERY: GUNS OF THE CHASSEURS ALPINS HIDDEN IN THE MUD OF A BEETROOT FIELD.

DRAWN AT THE FRONT BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR-ARTISTS.



"PRESENTLY I SAW, APPARENTLY, THREE HUMAN HEADS STUCK IN THE ROUGH TERRAIN": GUNNER SENTRIES OF A FRENCH REGIMENT WHOSE DARING HAS WON PRAISE FROM GERMANS.

In connection with this drawing, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "I was asked to visit a certain Alpine Chasseur battery on the battle-front. The officer-guide told me it was only a few yards away, and led me across a beetroot field scarred with German shell-craters. There was no sign of a battery anywhere. Presently I saw, apparently, three human heads stuck in the rough terrain. As I approached I found these heads were attached to three bodies 'buried' up to the neck. They were some of the 'black devils'—a term the Germans have given to their relentless Alpine foemen. Behind these sentries was a battery of guns lying *perdu* in the mud and mire of the field. Owing to hostile air-craft spying them out, the battery had been shifted more than a dozen times, but had, up till now, never been damaged by the incessant shell-fire of the enemy,

though it had played considerable havoc with the German entrenchments." The Germans themselves, it may be recalled, have paid a tribute to the courage and fighting qualities of the French mountain troops. In a German official report from Main Headquarters issued at Berlin on the 21st, it was stated: "The position on the Reichackerkopf, which was bravely defended by two battalions of Alpine Chasseurs, was carried yesterday afternoon by storm." The French official report of the same day regarding this action in the Vosges said: "We lost in the day-time yesterday the great and the little Reichackerkopf, but we have since recaptured the little Reichackerkopf, and have launched a counter-attack for the recovery of the great Reichackerkopf. The battle continues."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The German Emperor: An Estimate of his Character.

This article is a condensation, made by special permission, of a chapter in Dr. J. Holland Rose's most interesting book, "The Origins of the War," published by the Cambridge University Press.

AMONG no people has the leader and ruler counted for more than among the Germans. With them personal influence has prevailed over the dictates of law and of a constitution.

"In the present age, a leader, who is also ruler, has called forth to utmost tension all the energies of

His worst enemies admit that he is a very interesting man; and, like the great Napoleon, he hides under a pleasing surface that reserve of strength which, by imposing respect and a certain secret fear, doubles the present witchery. A sharp nod of the head, a flash of the eye, a ring in the tone of the voice, and you are reminded that under feline charm lies feline hardness.

"A man possessed of great will-power and personal charm can generally dominate others; and the Kaiser has exercised a uniquely fascinating and controlling power over the German people. As an American writer has said, wherever you touch the German people, you touch the Kaiser."

"Professor Lamprecht (who has written the most careful and life-like study of the Kaiser that has yet appeared) points to certain defects in the Kaiser's character. He instances his impulsiveness, his hasty resolves and his everlasting restlessness.† He also remarks on the curious dualism of the Kaiser's nature; that reason and ambition are pushing him forward to daring enterprises; that sentiment and family associations link him with the past. This is undeniable. As to the Kaiser's religion, the professor does not say much; and it is peculiarly difficult now to dilate on that topic without generating irrational heat.

"The Kaiser's conception of the future state is that of a kind of Walhalla, where his ancestors occupy

of peace. That fact must never be forgotten. But whether it resulted from a fixed resolve, or from the temporary restraint of prudential motives, can at present only be conjectured. We do not know whether this war had its origin in his fixed convictions and resolves; or, on the other hand, whether his earlier peaceful tendencies were overborne by external pressure at Court. There is a third alternative—that his own impatience at an admittedly trying situation led him to force a way out at a time which he deemed exceptionally favourable.

"In his power of calling forth devotion, as also in the riddle of his personality, he may challenge comparison with Napoleon I. True, he is a smaller man at nearly every point, except in regard to music and the arts. He is not so successful an organiser, so acute a legislator, so profound a strategist, as the Corsican. But in several respects he resembles him. In both men we notice a union of imaginative faculties and practical gifts. They could dream dreams of a world-wide Empire and also do much to prepare for their realisation. To William as to Napoleon there came the call of the Ocean; and both felt the glamour of the Orient. Egypt, India, and parts of America exercised a fascination on them; and alliances and fleets, science and engineering, were pressed into their service with feverish haste in order to be able to face the Island Power which stood in their way. The vastness of the resources at their command exercised a baneful influence upon minds which were equally despotic and unbending; while the neurotic strain in their natures led them to insist on immediate and unquestioning obedience both in trifling matters and in questions of high policy.

"If we test these men by comparing their position in the periods of their rise and of their decline, we shall find suggestive analogies. By their thirtieth year they ruled as unquestioned masters over the greatest military States in the world; and their neighbours looked to see whether they would rest contented. There was much to give him (the Kaiser) pause. The career of Napoleon, ending in ruin when he challenged both Russia and Great Britain at the same time, should have prescribed caution. But, just as Napoleon in 1812 hacked his way through to Moscow, though he had of late been studying the disastrous Russian Campaign of Charles XII. of Sweden, so, too, it would seem, Kaiser William has in him that overweening pride, that perverse obstinacy, which brooks no advice and scorns all difficulties, even if he has to bridge chasms with the corpses of his devoted followers.

"His mistakes, or those of his Ministers, are more astounding than those of Napoleon. For the disaster



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS A CHILD.

the German race. He has accomplished this feat, owing to the conditions of German national life and the charms of his personality.

"His character is more complex and enigmatical than that of any sovereign of our time, indeed, since that of the first Napoleon. There are very diverse strains in his nature. Its basis is Hohenzollern; and he seems to have forced to the front this side of his being; for he is a man of strong will-power, as nearly all the Hohenzollerns have been.

"He is, I believe, an example of atavism, that is, his nature recurs to that of the previous generations. In few traits of his character does he resemble his father or mother, except in fondness for literature, art, and music; and those characteristics he shares with Frederick William IV. As is well known, his mother, formerly Princess Royal of Great Britain, was very clever—far too clever for the Prussian Court of her days.

"The groundwork of the Kaiser's character is stiffly and aggressively old-Prussian. Apart from his artistic leanings, he exhibits a recurrence to the earlier type. His patriotism is intense, almost furious; and therein lies the secret of his power. He has evoked a storm of patriotic fervour such as the world has not seen for a century past. Against such a man it is childish merely to rail. To insult him is far worse. Our duty should be to try to understand him; to find out the secret of that influence which he has exerted upon his people; to absorb the best elements of German national strength into our more torpid and ill-organised society. Firstly, then, let us notice his phenomenal activity. He is one of the hardest workers in that nation of hard workers. By example, as well as by precept, he requires the utmost amount of efficient toil in every grade of life; and the motive everywhere is the same: it is for the Fatherland.

"Kaiser William could not have exerted his phenomenal influence, had he not been endowed by nature with considerable personal charm. This natural and impulsive manner he inherited from his mother, who could rarely resist the temptation of saying a clever thing. But there again the Kaiser's eloquence and love of oratory is akin to that of his great-uncle. He is one of the ablest impromptu speakers of his Empire. There is in his nature a decided vein of romanticism. It appears in his love of old German literature—its sagas and mythology.

"A ruler whom the gods wish to destroy they endow with eloquence. It is a fatal gift, especially in a continental potentate. Never has it been more fatal than with Kaiser William. A careful and sympathetic observer admits that he becomes intoxicated with his own words.* This is undoubtedly the case; and during many years, all peace-loving Germans trembled when it was rumoured that the Emperor was about to speak or had fired off a political telegram.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS A CHILD.

Photograph by Hughes and Mullins.

the foreground and anxiously watch his exploits. Lamprecht admits that at Potsdam the Christian Deity figures as the Lord of Hosts, whose kingdom must be extended as far as the bounds of the yellow races.§ He is excited by martial display and large assemblies; and it is confidently affirmed by Germans that too much importance need not be ascribed to his after-dinner speeches.|| In short, his temperament is at times almost neurotic. The symptoms of that nature are perhaps due to a disease in the ears which at one time seemed serious. Outwardly the Kaiser appears a strong and healthy man; and he seems to have recovered from the ear-trouble. But there is certainly something wrong with him, as, for instance, his excessive liability to catch cold. The question arises whether his ailments, be they mental or physical, do not account for the peculiarities of his conduct. His actions, both in private and in public, display an almost febrile restlessness. It is an open secret that he often takes morphia, doubtless in order to procure intervals of calm for himself and his subjects.

"The personality of a great man is the more interesting because it can rarely be fathomed, or because its impulses result from the clash of opposites, the triumph of which can never be accurately gauged. On several occasions the Kaiser has acted as a friend



IN EARLIER DAYS: THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Photograph by Baruch.

of 1814 ought to have flashed a danger-signal, warning the Imperial watchman of 1914. But now and again there arise rulers on whom experience is thrown away. In them self-will is a disease; and their social charms serve but to spread broadcast the contagion of their warlike enthusiasm. From them and their paladins half a continent catches the fatal frenzy; and, under the plea of national honour or national necessity, rushes to its doom."

† Collier, *Germany and the Germans*, p. 106.

‡ Lamprecht, pp. 32-3. § Lamprecht, p. 42.

W. von Schierbrand, *Germany: the Welding of a World-Power* (London, 1902), p. 19.

* As at Eobritz in 1903 (Lamprecht, *Der Kaiser*, pp. 96-77).

COMPARED WITH NAPOLEON; AND GUILTY OF SIMILAR MISTAKES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WOLF.



NOT WARNED BY THE DISASTER OF 1814, WHEN NAPOLEON FELL AS A RESULT OF CHALLENGING GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AT THE SAME TIME: THE GERMAN EMPEROR--THE FIRST OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HIM IN FIELD-DRESS DURING THE GREAT WAR.

The German Emperor, whose curious, feverish personality has always been worth study, is peculiarly interesting in these days of the Great War, for the outbreak of which his advisers and himself will assuredly be held responsible by generations to come. On the opposite page, we publish an estimate of the Kaiser's character, which is a condensation of a chapter in Dr. J. Holland Rose's "The Origins of the War." In this it is written: "He may challenge comparison with Napoleon I. . . . If we test these men by comparing their position in the periods of their rise and of their decline, we shall find suggestive analogies. By their thirtieth year they ruled as unquestioned

masters over the greatest military States in the world; and their neighbours looked to see whether they would rest contented. . . . There was much to give him [the Kaiser] pause. The career of Napoleon, ending in ruin when he challenged both Russia and Great Britain at the same time, should have prescribed caution. But, just as Napoleon in 1812 hacked his way through to Moscow . . . so, too, it would seem, Kaiser William has in him that overweening pride, that perverse obstinacy, which brooks no advice and scorns all difficulties, even if he has to bridge chasms with corpses of his followers. . . . His mistakes, or those of his Ministers, are more astounding than those of Napoleon."

THE PRINCE OF WALES WATCHING THE GERMANS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IN THE TRENCHES.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH

SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT.



LOOKING AT THE GERMAN TRENCHES THROUGH A LOOPHOLE: THE PRINCE

Since he has been at the front, the Prince of Wales, without thought of personal safety, has visited the trenches on a number of occasions, subordinating self to the desire and duty of gaining all possible knowledge of the art of war at first-hand. As one writer has said, the sight of the young Prince, studying his map and gazing across the field, called up thoughts of another Edward Prince of Wales who, "six centuries ago, stood in another field of France." Our drawing shows his Royal Highness visiting, at Neuve Chapelle, scene of the recent British success, a trench in which the men were cooking breakfast, having a smoke, and clearing up, with a special sentry on the

OF WALES VISITING A BRITISH ADVANCED TRENCH AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

look-out for bombs from the German *Mine-werfer*. The Prince, accompanied by a couple of officers, came up from the tunnel of the communication-trench, and, in a breezy voice, demanded to see "the German trenches." One or two men garrisoned loopholes and kept a sharp look-out for snipers, while the Prince earnestly noted the German line through a loophole between the sand-bags on the trench-parapet. After a short time, the Prince thanked the men for their trouble, and dived again into the tunnel on his way to another part of the field.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WHERE FRENCH MARINES, WITH PICK-AXES, JOINED IN A BAYONET-CHARGE: THE ASSAULT ON BEAUSÉJOUR REDOUBT.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



"AMONG THE VERY NUMEROUS FEATS OF ARMS THE CAPTURE OF THE BEAUSÉJOUR REDOUBT IS BY NO MEANS THE LEAST BRILLIANT": A VALIANT CHARGE BY FRENCH TROOPS.

The farm of Beauséjour, in Champagne, and a strong redoubt constructed near it by the Germans, were for many weeks the scene of fierce encounters between the French and the Germans, the German redoubt being eventually captured by a brilliant assault. An official account of these operations was recently published in Paris. "Among the very numerous feats of arms," it says, "the capture of the Beauséjour redoubt is by no means the least brilliant. . . . To the north of the farm of Beauséjour, on the ridge between two ravines, the German position was formed by trenches in *schalen*. At the salient a veritable little fort was organised behind two lines of trenches stretching along the slopes of the ravines." The final assault, which the well-known French artist M. Simont has here illustrated, is thus described in the official statement: "Two battalions of Colonial Infantry resumed the attack after a heavy preparatory bombardment by the artillery. One of the battalions captured a trench at the salient, killing

the defenders with the bayonet. The organisation of the position was immediately undertaken. The other battalion, crossing the first line of trenches, installed 'itself' in the second trench and reached the third line, but suffered heavy losses. The heap of German bodies in the trenches showed how bitter was the struggle. When night fell German counter-attacks were made. . . . A company of [French] infantry of the line was sent as reinforcements to support the battalions engaged, and received the order to counter-attack in order to hold the enemy. Seeing the infantry set out, a party of Marines who were working in the trenches joined them. Some of the men did not stop to find their arms, but went forward with their pick-axes, which they used with great effect among the Germans. The enemy eventually fell back." A pick-axe may be seen raised to strike in the background of the drawing towards the right. (Illustration Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

PLACES THAT HAVE MADE HISTORY: MESNIL, PERTHES,

PHOTOGRAPHS



IN A VILLAGE NEAR WHICH THE FRENCH RECENTLY WON AN IMPORTANT POSITION: MESNIL-LES-HURLUS—THE SHATTERED WALLS OF THE ROOFLESS CHURCH.



A VILLAGE ON WHICH THE DEVASTATING BLIGHT OF WAR HAS FALLEN: THE RUE DE L'EGLISE.



EVIDENCE OF THE FREQUENT "ARTILLERY DUELS" BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN HOUSES AT PERTHES-LES-HURLUS.

BEAUSÉJOUR. AND RHEIMS, SCENES OF MUCH FIGHTING.

BY PROLET.



OF WAR HAS FALLEN: A DESOLATE SCENE IN AT PERTHES-LES-HURLUS.



EVIDENCE OF THE FREQUENT "ARTILLERY DUELS" BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN HOUSES AT PERTHES-LES-HURLUS.



SHOWING SIGNS OF THE FIERCE FIGHTING OF WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE CENTRE: THE RUINS OF THE FAMOUS FARM OF BEAUSÉJOUR.



HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN IN BLOOD: THE DEAD ON A FIELD OF BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE—THE CORNER OF A LITTLE WOOD IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LES HURLUS AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT.



WITH SAND-BAGS PLACED ON SCAFFOLDINGS TO PROTECT THE BEAUTIFUL SCULPTURES OF THE EXTERIOR FROM GERMAN SHELLS. RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, WHICH HAS RECENTLY BEEN SUBJECTED TO RENEWED BOMBARDMENT.

in Champagne, and especially in the wooded country between Perthes and Beauséjour, the French troops have for many weeks been pursuing a vigorous campaign and have made excellent progress. On another double-page in this number we give particulars and an illustration of the brilliant capture of the German redoubt at Beauséjour, a little to the north of the farm whose ruins are shown in one of the above photographs. A notable advance in this region was described in a recent official report as follows: "To the north of Mesnil, the position which was won yesterday has not even greater importance than the previous *communique* indicated. In fact, we have gained possession of the military crest to the west of Ridge 196 for a length of 800 metres, and of ground to the south with a depth of 400 metres. This advance gives us, not only the high ground, but, above all, an outlook on the northern reverse of the great ridge which extends from Perthes to Maisons in Champagne. The enemy has certainly perceived the importance of this, for this morning he attempted to recapture the lost ground by a most violent counter-attack. The operation was headed by a Landwehr Regiment, assisted by Guards. The Germans were literally mown

down by our machine-guns. The few survivors regained their trenches pursued by our fire. To sum up, all these fruitless attempts have resulted only in great losses for the enemy." Further gains in this district have since been made, and even the enemy has acknowledged the valour of our gallant Allies. A letter from a German officer recently published in the "Cologne Gazette," describing the struggle in Champagne, said: "For three weeks past we have had very heavy fighting every day. The French return again and again to the attack with admirable energy." A French *communique* of March 24 said: "During the night an attack was attempted [i.e., by the Germans] against the small fort of Beauséjour. It was repulsed." The authorities at Rheims have taken measures to protect the cathedral by erecting scaffolding covered with sand-bags over the sculptured work of the exterior. At the end of February a French *communique* said: "The Germans again bombarded Rheims. Some sixty shells were fired, half of them at the Cathedral." A few days later, fifty more shells fell into the town. Again, on March 23, the French official report said: "The enemy bombarded Rheims. A German aircraft dropping bombs on the town caused three victims among the civil population."

PLACES THAT HAVE MADE HISTORY: "PLUG STREET," AND OTHER CENTRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 3 AND 4 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A WOOD THAT HAS "ACQUIRED TRADITION" AND A NICKNAME: ROYAL ENGINEERS LAYING "CORDUROY" PAVING IN "PLUG STREET."



PART OF THE SEVERAL MILES OF WOODEN CAUSEWAYS LAID DOWN IN FLOEG-STEERT WOOD: HOW OUR TROOPS OVERCAME THE MUD.



A BUILDING WHICH, THOUGH WRECKED, HAS GAINED IMMORTALITY THROUGH THE WAR: FERRYMAN'S HOUSE, ON THE YSER CANAL.



AN ALSACE TOWN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: STEINBACH—THE CHURCH AND CURÉ'S HOUSE, USED AS A FRENCH FIELD HOSPITAL.

A kindly Flemish correspondent tells us that we were "quite unright" in describing Ploegsteert as "Plug Street." "'Ploeg,' he points out, 'is not 'plug,' but 'plough,' and 'steert' is the West Flemish dialect for 'staart'—'tail' in English. Hence 'plough-tail'—Ploegsteert.' We fear, however, that even after this explanation the British soldier, regardless of etymology, will continue to call it "Plug Street" (as a nickname, of course, and not as a translation). Ploegsteert Wood lies due south of Messines. "This struggling patch of woodland," writes a "Times" correspondent, "has acquired tradition, and the defence, of 'Plug Street' Wood will be one of the best-remembered

episodes along this battle-front." Throughout the wood, which in the wet weather became a quagmire, the Engineers laid timber causeways known as "corduroy" paving. The famous Ferryman's House, between Dixmude and Ypres, was eventually captured by French African troops.—Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, was the scene of a fierce house-to-house struggle. "During the night of January 3," writes the French Eye-Witness, "the Germans regained the cemetery and church. Without waiting for daylight, our troops delivered their reply. Before dawn they were once more in possession of Steinbach." French soldiers are shown bringing in a wounded German abandoned by his comrades.

FIRST WAR-PHOTOGRAPH OF CUINCHY; AND OTHER BATTLE SNAPSHOTS.



IN THE LINE OF THE ENEMY'S FIRE: THE SHATTERED BUILDING OF A BREWERY, BESIDE THE LA BASSÉE CANAL.



ON A BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE: A WRECKED PIT-HEAD OF A COAL-MINE—ITS TALL CHIMNEY SHOT AWAY.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED HERE OF CUINCHY: THE STATION, WITH WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND OTHER DEFENCES BUILT UP ACROSS THE LINE—A POSITION TYPICAL OF MANY OUR MEN HAVE HAD TO TAKE.



A SHELL-FIRE EFFECT ON THE RAILWAY-LINE: THE BURSTING-PLACE OF A GERMAN HOWITZER-SHELL FIRED AT AN ARMOURD TRAIN.



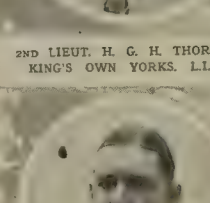
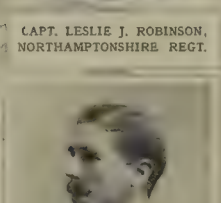
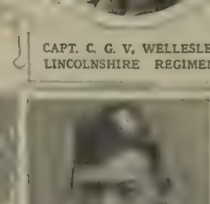
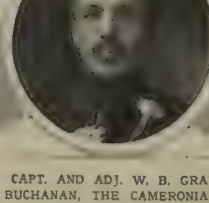
BURIED IN THE HOLE MADE BY THE SHELL WHICH KILLED THEM: THE GRAVES OF AN OFFICER AND TWO MEN, WITH CROSSES ABOVE THEM.

Cuinchy is a railway-junction where three lines meet and form a triangle. It is about two miles to the south-west of La Bassée, and three-quarters of a mile south of Givenchy, which figures so largely in Sir John French's despatches. For the past three months, fighting, at times of the most desperate character, has been proceeding there, on and round the railway embankments which the Germans have entrenched and held in force. Not long before the battle of Neuve Chapelle (between five and six miles to the north)

there was a sharp action on the railway from Cuinchy to La Bassée. The Royal Sussex Regiment stormed the German trenches and captured an observation-post, built of sand-bags, on the embankment. They held it in spite of several counter-attacks until relieved by the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who continued the defence successfully, though exposed to heavy fire from the German trenches, and from railway-trucks standing on the line until these were destroyed by British artillery fire.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS, BASSANO, LANGFIER, HATH, LAFAYETTE, SPROUGHT, ELLIOTT AND FRY, WALTER HARNETT, AND THOMSON.

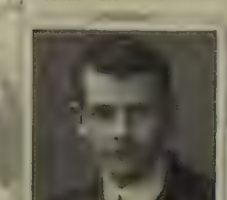
2ND LT. W. L. R. BREESE,
ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.2ND LT. E. A. MATTHEWS,
2ND NORTHANTS REGT.2ND LT. A. D. SPRUNT,
4TH BEDFORDSHIRE REGT.2ND LT. F. H. ELWIN,
2ND WILTSHIRE REGT.LT. ALFRED W. BATSON,
DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LI.2ND LT. H. F. PARKES,
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.CAPT. P. VINER JOHNSON,
1ST WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.2ND LT. A. R. HERRON,
KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS.COMMANDER R. H. C. VERNER, R.N.,
H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE."2ND LT. E. M. VOWLER,
DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LI.CAPT. R. DE CARDONNEL
FINDLAY, SEAFORTH HLDERS.LT. E. C. COLCHESTER, R.N.,
H.M.S. "IRRESISTIBLE."MAJOR C. E. HARRISON,
2ND RIFLE BRIGADE.LIEUT.-COL. H. P. UNIACKE, C.B.,
GORDON HIGHLANDERS.MAJOR G. W. DUBERLY,
GRENADEER GUARDS.REAR-ADMIRAL J. GROGAN
ROYAL NAVY.CAPT. A. PRISMALL,
13TH LONDON REGIMENT.2ND LIEUT. G. N. FRASER,
BORDER REGIMENT.CAPT. G. S. KENNEDY,
KING GEORGE'S O. GURKHA RIFLES2ND LIEUT. H. G. H. THORP,
KING'S OWN YORKS. LI.CAPT. LESLIE J. ROBINSON,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT.2ND LT. RONALD E. WHITE,
1ST NORTH. FIELD CO., R.E.CAPT. M. R. K. HODGSON,
ROYAL FUSILIERS.CAPT. AND ADJ. W. B. GRAY-
BUCHANAN, THE CAMERONIANS.CAPT. C. G. V. WELLESLEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.CAPT. C. H. DINNEN,
LIVERPOOL REGIMENT.CAPT. J. H. BUDGE,
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERSLIEUT. H. C. GLOSTER,
GORDON HIGHLANDERS.LIEUT. M. A. CLOSE,
1ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFY.2ND LIEUT. C. G. C. PAYNE,
1ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFY.

Our portraits on this page, of officers killed in action, include that of 2nd Lieut. Lawrence Breese, son of Mrs. H. V. Higgins, 1, Upper Berkeley Street, by her first husband, Mr. W. L. Breese, of New York and Long Island. Mr. Lawrence Breese was fond of travel, and for two or three years engaged in mining enterprises in the Yukon. In 1908 he married Julia, daughter of Mr. Hamilton Fish, of Garrisons, State of New York, and leaves two sons. His elder sister is Countess of Ancaster, and the younger is Lady Alastair Innes-Ker. Capt. Robert de Cardonnel Findlay served for some years in the London Scottish, and was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Body Guard for Scotland. Major Grey W. Duberly served with distinction in South

Africa and the Transvaal. Capt. Gilbert Stuart Kennedy was the grandson of the late Lieut.-General William Kelly McLeod. Capt. Cyril Gerald Valerian Wellesley was a great-nephew of the first Duke of Wellington. He had served with distinction in South Africa, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and with the West Africa Frontier Force, in 1896, and wore the Queen's medal (four clasps), King's medal (two clasps), and West Africa Frontier Force medal, with clasp. Capt. Campbell Hackworth Dinnen fought gallantly in the South African War, receiving the Queen's medal, with five clasps. He was killed in action, on March 4, at Paro-Camerouns. Lieut. Henry Colpoys Gloster was a first-rate tennis player, and won the Caius College Freshers' tournament last year,

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WALTER BARNETT, HEATH, LANGPIER, WESTON, HISTED, LAFAYETTE, SWAINN, ELLIOTT AND FRY, SPEIGHT, BERESFORD, FALL, MULLINS, CHANCELLOR.

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THE CAMERONIANS.LT. AND ADJT. J. S. VEASEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE REGT.CAPT. J. MACPHERSON,
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS - T.F.

Our portraits on this page include that of Lieut. Robert Owen Bristowe, an old Carthusian, killed in action at Neuve Chapelle. 2nd Lieut. Bernard F. G. Berrill was educated at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, where he was captain of the school. He was described as "absolutely without fear" in action. 2nd Lieut. Fritz Portmore Crawhall was the younger son of the Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Crawhall, of Herriard Vicarage, Basingstoke. In addition to winning distinction as a scholar at Winchester College and at Merton College, Oxford, he was winner of the Senior Rowing Pairs last year at Winchester. Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Farquhar was on the personal staff of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and his death has caused widespread regret in Ottawa. Tributes to his zeal and popularity

as Military Secretary to the Governor-General were paid by Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons, Ottawa, and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who also expressed his pleasure at the news which had been received of the good work done by the Canadian Contingent at the front. In a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Farquhar, received almost simultaneously with news of his death, he referred to the "great spirit and dash" shown in an attack led by Lieuts. Crabbe and Papineau. Lieut. Stephen de Thierry Williamson was only eighteen. He was the son of Mrs. Williamson, of Queen Margaret Crescent, Glasgow. His great-grandfather, the Chevalier de Thierry, fought against Napoleon at Waterloo, and was acting as a despatch-rider during the famous battle.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BIRDS V. SUBMARINES AND "SNIPERS."

THE knowledge of the behaviour of animals under various circumstances is to the hunter, both savage and civilised, essential to success: often his very life depends upon his powers of interpreting their movements and his ability swiftly to regulate his own in accordance therewith. But among civilised communities the lore of the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air is the concern of such as love the wild places of Nature rather than the allurements of crowded cities.

The value of this knowledge was convincingly demonstrated a few days ago, when a British bluejacket, aboard a battle-ship, detected the presence of a submarine through his ability to interpret the meaning of the behaviour of a flock of gulls. According to his own account, he was standing by his "twelve-pounder" when a large flock of "sea gulls," which followed the ship for food, suddenly rose from the surface of the water and began excitedly hovering and screaming in the air. Instinctively, from past experience, he focussed his attention on the spot which was apparently the cause of the commotion, when presently he saw the periscope of a submarine and gave the alarm. But for his knowledge of the habits of gulls, that ship, and eight hundred men, might speedily have been descending to the bottom of the sea. He knew how to distinguish between the difference in behaviour of these birds when merely excited by the unexpected appearance of a shoal of small fish-fry and their conduct when alarmed by some unfamiliar object.

By fishermen the movements of gulls are always keenly watched. The Icelanders anxiously await the appearance of the Iceland gull in force, for then they know that the shoals of codfish, on which so much depends, must have arrived on the coast, and accordingly make ready for the fishing season with all speed. The seal-shooters of this inhospitable region are in like manner informed of the whereabouts of their prey by these birds, which in great flocks pursue the track of the seal as it raids the shoals of sprats and capelin, pouncing down on the frightened shoals as they leap to the surface to escape the fury of the onslaught below.

The pilchard fishermen of Cornwall similarly watch the movements of gannets; for as soon as they see a flock they know that a shoal of pilchards is at hand and get their nets ready. By their flight they know whether the fish are at the surface or deep down.

Doubtless, throughout our fleet instructions are given to connect the movements of gulls and gannets with the



"MUZZLED" AGAINST THE FUMES OF SHELLS:
A MAN WEARING THE NEW RESPIRATOR.

search for periscopes. For the appearance of a submarine among a shoal of fish would send them pell-mell to the surface, as I



PROTECTED AGAINST SHELL-FUMES: MEN WITH NOSE AND MOUTH COVERED
BY RESPIRATORS OR HANDKERCHIEFS.

have seen mackerel shoals when pursued by whales. The sound of their bodies falling back into the water after their leap for life sounded like the

pattering of a sudden and violent shower of hail. Such incidents always caused a muster of gannets, who attacked from above as the whales drove their victims up from below.

In like manner our scouts may detect hidden "snipers" who have taken up a vantage point in some convenient tree by watching the behaviour of jays and magpies, who will not fail to gather round the hidden enemy and express their disapproval of his intrusion by their harsh cries. Waterton relates an instance where a notorious poacher who had long eluded capture was at last betrayed by the angry chattering of a magpie which was excitedly flitting about immediately above him.

To this day the lapwing is a bird of evil omen among the people of the south of Scotland. This dislike dates from the reign of Charles II., when, during the persecution of the Covenanters, such as sought a hiding-place on the moors were commonly discovered to their pursuers by the screams of the lapwings which hovered over them.

This ability to "put two and two together" is by no means confined to man. On the contrary, the "lower animals" are exceedingly quick at interpreting the movements of their fellows. It is the knowledge and experience of this fact which has preserved the golden eagle from destruction in the deer-forests of the Highlands of Scotland. Here it is protected in order that it may keep down the grouse, which, by their panic-stricken flight when disturbed by the stalker, alarm the deer and make sport impossible.

That birds possess a very accurate ability to measure the relative powers of destruction of their enemies, and act accordingly, has long been appreciated and turned to account by the greatest of them all—man himself. This is well illustrated in the case of the Dutch falconers during the autumn and winter, when catching pas-

sage-hawks. This is done by the aid of a shrike tethered near a carefully concealed hut in which the falconer hides, watching his sentinel through a small hole. A passing kite, buzzard, or eagle causes but slight signs of uneasiness on the part of the shrike, a harrier is greeted with loud screams, but at the sight of a sparrow-hawk, or falcon, it at once drops to the ground with every sign of abject fear. At once the falconer, from his place of concealment, pulls long strings displaying a tethered pigeon, till then cunningly concealed. The instant the falcon seizes the lure a bow-net is pulled over both, and the pursuer is a captive.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



ONE MAN WEARING A RESPIRATOR WITH A VALVED TOP; THE OTHERS WITH WET HANDKERCHIEFS OVER NOSE AND MOUTH:
TRENCH-DIGGERS PROTECTED AGAINST SHELL-FUMES.

Bursting shells charged with high explosives are dangerous to life not only by reason of the shocks they cause and the fragments which fly from them, but from the poisonous nature of the fumes they give out. These fumes are, of course, peculiarly noxious in confined spaces such as trenches bomb-proofs, and dug-outs. As a protection, a special respirator (shown in the photographs on this page) has been adopted. At the top of it is a small valve, which opens as the wearer exhales and shuts automatically as he inhales. Failing the respirator, Tommy covers nose and mouth with a wet handkerchief or a pad of cotton-wool.

Photographs by Clarke and Hyde.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR WAR ARTIST NOW AT PRZEMYSL.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST ON THE EASTERN FRONT.



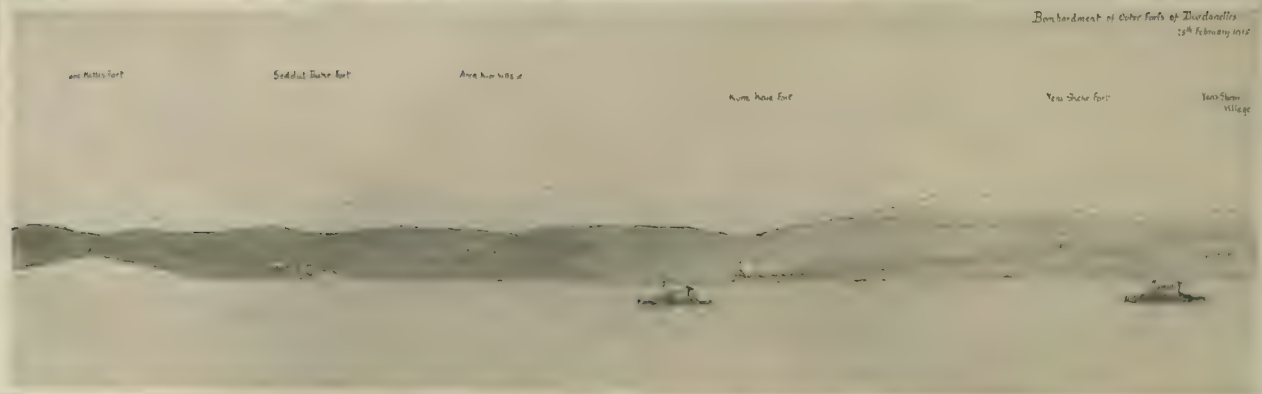
"THEIR SHELLS ARE BURSTING WELL"; SIR ARTHUR PAGET, HEAD OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA, HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN SHELL.

Our Special Artist in the Eastern theatre of war, Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, sending the sketch from which this drawing was made, describes the incident thus: "The narrow escape of Sir Arthur Paget on returning from viewing the enemy's position. Two shells burst rather too close to be pleasant. The only remark he made was: 'Their shells are bursting well.'" Sir Arthur Paget, who is here seen with Russian officers in Galicia, went out as head of the British Military Mission to Russia. He was received by the

Emperor at Tsarskoe Selo, along with the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan. Afterwards General Paget proceeded to the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He also visited Serbia, and handed to the Crown Prince the decorations King George has conferred on him. Sir Arthur Paget also visited Bulgaria, and was received by the King. General Paget has served in South Africa, the Soudan, Ashanti, and Burmah. Our front page shows him at Przemyśl.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WAR ON TWO WATERWAYS: THE DARDANELLES AND SUEZ CANAL.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2 BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



SKETCHED BY A BRITISH OFFICER DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE OUTER FORTS: THE "VENGEANCE" AND "CORNWALLIS" OFF THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES ON FEBRUARY 25.



SUCCESSOR TO SIR SACKVILLE CARDEN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE DARDANELLES: VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN MICHAEL DE ROBECK (ON THE EXTREME LEFT) AT AN INSPECTION OF MARINES.



USING AS A DINNER-TABLE ONE OF THE RAFTS WHICH THE TURKS BROUGHT FOR THEIR DISASTROUS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE SUEZ CANAL: THE OFFICERS' MESS OF AN INDIAN REGIMENT IN EGYPT.

The sketch at the top of this page was taken from a point outside the entrance to the Dardanelles, on the European side of which is Cape Helles and on the Asiatic side, Kum Kale. As one faces the picture, the straits wind round to the left behind Cape Helles. Aren Kioi and Yeni Shehr are both on the Asiatic side. The officer who sends the drawing writes: "The enclosed is a very rough sketch of an incident of the bombardment of the outer defences of the Dardanelles on February 25. During the morning there had been a long-range bombardment, to which Cape Helles Fort alone replied. This

fort was silenced. In the afternoon battle-ships in pairs closed to shorter range in succession and bombarded Forts Yeni Shehr, Kum Kale, and Seddul Bahr. The sketch represents the first pair, 'Vengeance' and 'Cornwallis' during their run. The forts made no reply to their fire. The white clouds in Yeni Shehr and Kum Kale are meant to represent our shells bursting. Behind Seddul Bahr, and a little to the left, will be seen more smoke, which, I believe, came from the village or barracks which were on fire. Behind Yeni Shehr is the plain of Troy."

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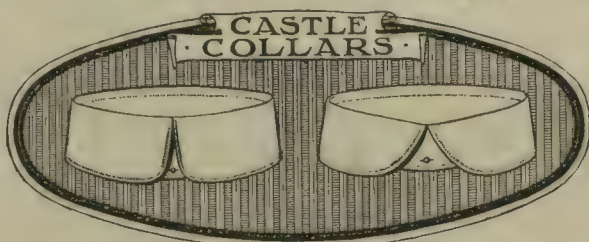
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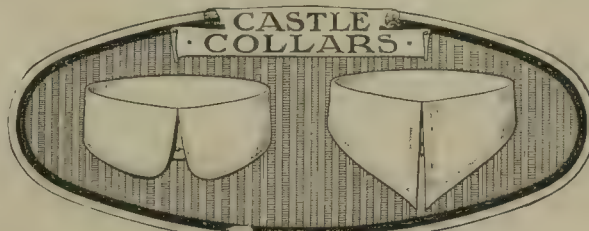
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THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F.N.A. HARDING, AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS



PROTECTED AGAINST GERMAN SHELL-FIRE: A HOUSE IN THE VOSGES WITH AN OUTER WALL OF TIMBER.



TO STOP SHELLS: AN END VIEW OF THE TIMBER-PROTECTED WALL.



SEEN FROM THE OTHER END: A WALL OF TIMBER TO SHIELD A FRENCH HOUSE FROM SHELLS AND SPLINTERS.



GERMAN SOLDIERS BILLETED IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AT BRUSSELS.



LOST IN THE "U 20"? LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WEDDIGEN (WITH HIS BRIDE).



GERMANS IN BRUSSELS: SOLDIERS BILLETED IN THE COURT OF APPEAL, PALAIS DE JUSTICE



THE AMERICAN GRAIN-SHIP SUNK BY A GERMAN COMMERCE-RAIDER: THE "WILLIAM P. FRYE."



AN ELEPHANT PRESSED INTO GERMAN SERVICE: ASSISTING THE ENEMY TO ROB BELGIUM OF TIMBER.

In some parts of the Vosges, within range of the enemy's artillery, the inhabitants have protected their houses against shells and splinters by constructing an outer wall of logs and fir-trunks with earth behind them.—The Germans in Brussels are showing scant respect for its historic buildings. Soldiers have even been billeted in the Chamber of Deputies, and in the Courts of the magnificent Palais de Justice.—Captain Otto Weddigen is believed to have been in command of the German submarine "U 29," which the Admiralty recently announced they had good reason to believe had been sunk with all

hands. In the "U 9" he sank the "Hogue," "Cressy," and "Aboukir" on September 22, and the "Hawke" on October 16. Shortly before the former exploit he married Fräulein Irma Drencke, of Hamburg.—The American barque "William P. Frye," a steel sailing-vessel of 3500 tons, bound from Seattle to Queenstown with 5200 tons of wheat, was sunk on January 27 by the German auxiliary-cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich." The incident caused considerable indignation in the United States.—The Germans are employing some of the Indian elephants from Hagenbeck's "Zoo" at Hamburg.

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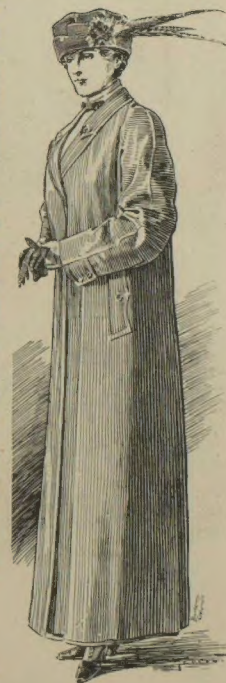
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

French Transport Service.

According to the correspondent of the *Commercial Motor* who is at the motor transport base at the front, the French military authorities have certain difficulties in connection with the mechanical transport service unknown to their British Allies. If an Englishman joins the A.S.C., nobody thinks of suggesting that he is a coward for not having enlisted in a fighting unit. In France it is different. There is an impression that motor-driving is the soft job of the army, and that every young man at the wheel of a car or a lorry is an "embusqué." In justice to our gallant Allies, this impression needs correction, for it is by no means a job free from danger to the driver, and, besides, requires a degree of skill and knowledge of a superior kind in order to keep the vehicle under control in active service under the present difficult conditions of the roads. For some time past, owing to this erroneous view of the service, numbers of the younger men have been sent from this work into the line regiments, and more are threatened with the transfer. Unfortunately, the substitutes for these efficient drivers and mechanics are men totally unfit for the mechanical transport work, as they

transport supply trains have been admired by all our Allies for the manner in which they have kept our troops well fed, clothed, and supplied with ammunition at the firing line. The French service deserves equal praise, but my *confères* on the Press in France seem to have been somewhat niggardly in giving these men their just due.

Ready for the Road.

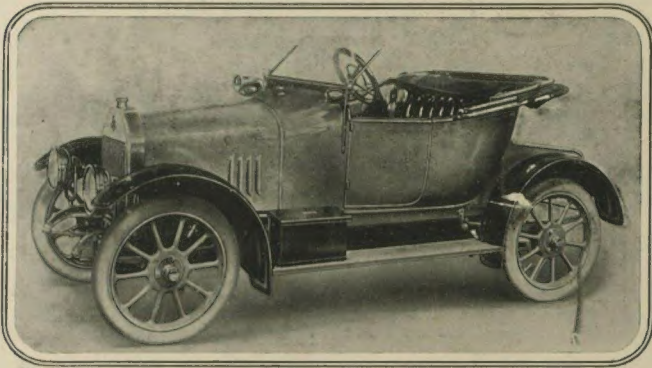
A note from the De Dion Bouton Company, informing me that in future this French firm will supply their low-powered cars ready equipped for the road in place of supplying the chassis and then adding cost of coach-work and fittings, reminds me of the excellent work that is being done by the De Dion Bouton new motor-searchlight vehicles. These work in sections of six on the eight-cylinder chassis, one vehicle being a travelling workshop, another the officer's car, and four fitted with searchlights, whose electrical equipment is entirely independent of the engine. Behind the driver's seat there is a second bonnet housing a four-cylinder engine and a direct-coupled dynamo; while the radiator for this auxiliary motor is placed at the rear of the car, following the practice adopted on the De Dion motor-bus. The searchlight itself is carried just behind the driver's seat, and great care has been given to the detail fittings of the car, though the chassis itself is quite standard. Four men are carried—the driver, and another by his side, and one man each side of the small motor, the men facing forwards and having their seats practically over the rear mud-guards. Various lockers are built around these cars for the storage of spare parts—petrol, oil, tools, etc.—and on a sloping board behind the lighting motor are carried a spade, saw, hammer, and coil of rope, the metal parts being covered with a leather sheath which does not prevent them being seized instantly if required for use. The officer's car carries six men in addition to the driver and the officer in command of the section of the six vehicles; while the repair-shop. This searchlight force is manned by Marines.—W. W.

ladies. The latter obviously decline to extend their hatred of England to its manufactures, as they make a great display of these "spolia opima" in the fashionable quarters of the city. Their patriotism would not seem to be proof against weather-proofs, and "Burberrys" are plentiful in the Boulevard de la Liberté.

In every well-ordered household Ronuk is ubiquitous and an invaluable ally, as a sanitary polisher and cleanser. The maids need Ronuk for furniture, for metals, for floors; the groom cannot do without Ronuk harness composition; the boot-boy finds Ronuk boot-polish lightens his labours. Probably, also, some members of the family have had practical experience of its merits on occasions, especially in the convenient little polishing sets in boxes, so clean and dainty as to render shoe-shining a pleasure rather than a labour. But the Ronuk claim to fame upon a wider scale lies in the unqualified praise given by the *Lancet*, and by medical men generally, to the sanitary treatment of floors by the use of Ronuk, not only in the home, but in hospitals, schools, and other important public buildings.

IN KEEPING WITH THE NATIONAL SPIRIT OF THE HOUR: THIS YEAR'S GRAND NATIONAL TROPHY.

The Grand National Trophy for this year differs entirely in design from the sporting prize cup of the usual type. It is specially designed to represent the national spirit and hope of the hour, and takes the form of a figure of "Victory" holding in the right hand the model of a steeplechaser, and in the left, a palm-branch and laurel-wreath. The date on the shield at the foot of the figure—"1915"—carries on the idea. The trophy (designed and made by Messrs. Elkington and Co.) is of sterling silver, and stands three feet in height.



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have no previous experience of motors, usually being ex-gardeners, grooms, painters, labourers, etc. It seems a pity that this important branch of an army should suffer on account of an unwarranted prejudice, and I do hope the French nation will realise how important a factor is the efficiency of the Army Service Corps, thus dismissing from their minds any idea of cowardice on the part of the men in that service. Here it is understood that an army "fights on its stomach" and ordnance trains. Our British mechanical

car has two men to work and look after this travelling workshop. This searchlight force is manned by Marines.—W. W.

We hear that Messrs. Burberrys have received news from Lille, which is still in the occupation of our enemies, that the establishment of one of their principal French agents is structurally intact, but that all the Burberry weatherproofs have been removed by German officers and



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The tale of the man who bought not wisely but too well.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

AND in a little while they came upon a village, and he who had bought too well sought out the smith that he might provide him with yet another shoe, for he had none left. And the good smith said: "Yea, master, shoes can I sell thee, but not of this fashioning. Doubtless could I procure thee the shoe thou desirest, but since thou canst not wait awhile 'tis all I have to offer. See, thy friend's beast is so shod, and thou sayest he has had no misadventure." And the wise man said: "Take thou the shoe and come with me to a place where we may rest, and I will enlighten thee as to the tale of this shoe." *(To be continued.)*

MORAL: You can always get a Dunlop if you need it.

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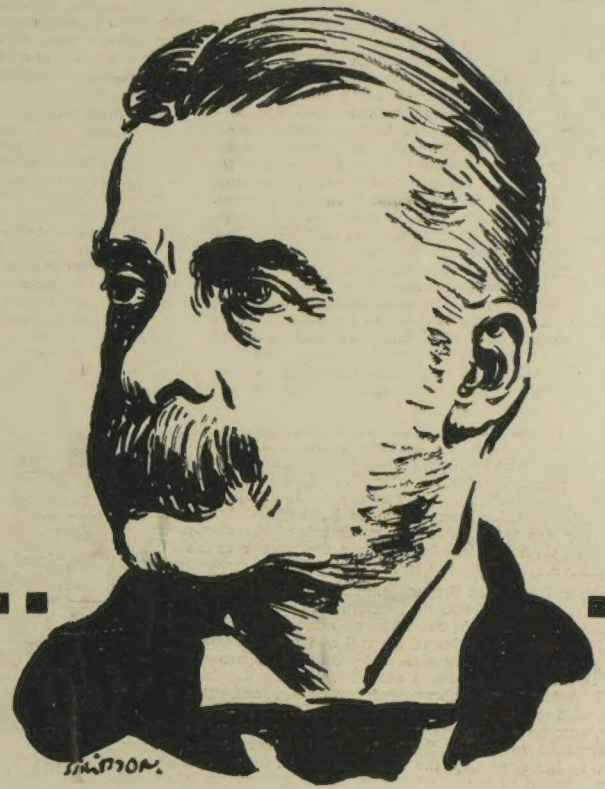
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of SIR JOHN BARKER, Bt., of The Grange, Bishop Stortford, founder and chairman of John Barker and Co., High Street, Kensington, who died on Dec. 16, is proved by Tresham Gilbey, Mrs. Annie Sarah Gilbey, daughter, and William S. Graham, the value of the estate amounting to £239,145. The testator gives £40,000 and the household effects to his daughter; £500 each to the executors, and an extra £1000 to W. S. Graham; £250 each to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institute, the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools, and the Bishop Stortford Cottage Hospital; £100 each to the West London Hospital, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, the Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, and the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone; an annuity of £150, to be raised to £200 at the discretion of the executors, to his sister Eliza; and legacies to persons in the employ of his firm and to servants. The residue is to be equally divided between his daughter, his sister Annie Allison, and his brothers Joseph, Francis, and Levi.

The will of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BRYAN MILMAN, K.C.B., for forty years Major of the Tower of London, of 53, Drayton Gardens, S.W., who died on Jan. 28, is proved by Arthur Godfrey James, the value of the property being £32,969. He gives £500 to Miss H. Bones, in token of her faithful service; £100 to his brother Gustavus H. L. Milman; £100 to his nephew Arthur Milman; £50 to Dashwood House branch of the Young Women's Christian Association; and the residue to his daughter Angela Frances Clarke.

The will of DAME EMILY FRANCES SMYTH, of Ashton Court, near Bristol, who died on Nov. 23, is proved by William H. G. Edwards, son, Charles H. Cave, and William St. John Miles, the value of the real and personal estate being £971,251. All her lands and premises in Gloucester and Somerset and elsewhere she settles on her daughter the Hon. Mrs. Irby, with remainder to her first and other sons, with remainder to her daughter Esme Frances Sylvia Irby, charged with the payment of £1000 per annum, to be increased to £5000 per annum should he survive his wife, to her son-in-law the Hon. Gilbert N. Irby. She gives £10,000 to her son William H. G. Edwards; the income from £5000 to each of her sisters Mrs. Way and Mrs. Grote-Joyce; £2000 each to the General Hospital, the Royal Infirmary, and the Children's Hospital, Bristol; £1000 each to the Home for Crippled Children, Ridland, and the Clergy Daughters' School, Bristol; £200 to the Zoological Gardens, Clifton; and a number of other legacies. The residue is left to her daughter.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Harold Agnew, Heawood Hall, Chelford, Chester. £145,416
Mr. Arthur Roope Hunt, Southwood, Torquay. £87,695
Mr. David Dunlop, Turnberry Station Hotel, Turnberry, Ayrshire. £84,253

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J. R. JAMESON (Perry Hill).—Your solution is correct, and is acknowledged below. We do not seem to have received your card.

S. H. J. (Ilford).—The move cannot be made under the circumstances. The fact that the Bishop commands K B sq prevents Castling.

J. FOWLER.—We agree with your expression of praise for Mr. Williams' problem. The key move is a very ingenious one.

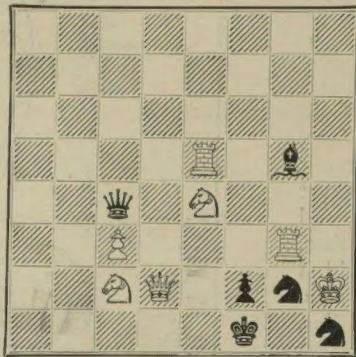
T. TURNER (Leamington).—We dare say you may be right, but it is too far to go back to the matter now. Six years ago comes within the statute of limitations.

A. M. SPARKE and C. C. W. SUMNER.—Your problems are marked for insertion.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3694.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 6th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3697.—By M. L. FENCE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3687 received from C. A. M. (Penang), and P. N. Banaji (Dhar, India); of No. 3692 from J. R. Jameson (Perry Hill); of No. 3693 from J. Verrall (Rothwell), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), and J. J. Dennis (Gosport); of No. 3694 from G. A. Hake (Leith), M. Onslow (Bournemouth), N. H. Romanes, Rev. G. Street (Telscombe), J. Isaacson (Liverpool), Adrian M. Pigot (H.M.S. Bellerophon), W. Dittot Tjassens (Apeldoorn), and H. H. Willmors (H.M.S. Hardy).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3695 received from H. Grasset Baldwin (Guildford), R. Worters (Canterbury), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R. C. Durell (South Woodford), J. J. Dennis, Rev. H. P. Cole (Tunbridge Wells), G. Buchanan (Kensington), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), A. H. Arthur (Bath), Rev. J. Christie, J. Fowler, J. Smart, H. B. Morris (Leicester), J. Isaacson, H. Lindeman (Horsham), G. Wilkinson (Bristol), G. F. Anderson (Brixton), and J. Dixon (Colchester).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Meccato Cup Competition of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. W. WINTER and G. W. CHANDLER.

[Queen's Pawn Game.]

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd
5. P to K 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. Kt to B 2nd Castles
7. Q to B 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd
P to Q B 4th is the best move at this point.
8. P takes P P takes P
9. B to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd
10. B to K B 4th B to Kt 5th
11. Castles P to B 3rd
12. Kt to K 5th B to Kt 2nd
13. P to K R 3rd R to K sq
14. Q R to K sq Kt takes Kt
Black has so far defended himself well; but here he begins to weaken. Kt to B sq would have made his position secure.
15. B takes Kt B to Q 3rd
16. P to B 4th B takes B
And now he commits a fatal blunder, as White smartly proceeds to show.
17. B P takes P Kt to Q 2nd
18. B to R 7th (ch) K to R sq
If K to B sq, White wins by 19. R takes P (ch), K takes R, 20. Q R takes P (ch), K takes B. 20. Q to Kt 4th (mate).
21. R takes P R to K 2nd
22. Q R to K B sq R takes R
23. R takes R Kt to B sq
24. R takes B Kt takes B
25. Q to Kt 6th
After this Black's chance is gone, and resignation might well follow. The winning attack has been well planned.
26. Q takes P Q to Kt sq
27. Q takes P Q to R 2nd
28. P to K 6th Q to B 7th
29. R to K B 7th Q to B 8th (ch)
30. K to R 2nd R to K sq
31. P to K 7th Kt to Kt 3rd
32. Q to Q 8th Q takes P
33. Q takes R (ch) K to R 2nd
34. Q to Q 8th Resigns.

Of constant service to all who are in any degree in touch with the diplomatic world, "The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book" (Harrison and Sons) for 1915 is as complete and reliable as ever, and has been brought carefully up to date. The editors are Mr. Godfrey E. P. Hertslet, H.M.'s Consul at Malaga, and Mr. Harry L. Sherwood, of the Foreign Office, who have spared no pains to make the volume valuable and authoritative. This is the eighty-eighth publication of this most useful book of reference.

Three out of the four new volumes recently added to the Home University Library (Williams and Norgate) have a bearing on the war. That of "Belgium," by R. C. K. Ensor, is, of course, direct and obvious. It is a concise little history and appreciation of the Belgian people, written—or at any rate revised—since the war began. Mr. Clement Webb's "History of Philosophy" touches indirectly the origins of the war and its effect on ideas in the passages dealing with Nietzsche; as also does Mr. Ernest Barker's "Political Thought in England from Spencer to To-Day," in the discussion of the peace theories of Norman Angell. The fourth volume, Mr. John Bailey's "Milton," is an interesting critical and biographical study of the poet.

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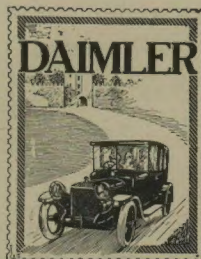
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